

# INFORMATION LETTER

Not for  
Publication

NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION

For Members  
Only

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## Tin Order Expected Soon

Reports emanating from the Department of Commerce are that an order limiting the production of cans for beer, coffee, and certain non-food items may be issued some time next week. The Department of Commerce states, however, that no action limiting production of cans for food is contemplated and that cans for food will continue to have a top priority on tin plate.

The 1947 pack of canned peaches totaled 19,021,000 cases, basis 24/2½'s, the Association's Division of Statistics reported as the INFORMATION LETTER went to press. This compares with the 1946 pack of 20,338,000 cases, basis 24/2½'s. November 1 stocks totaled 7,825,000 cases, basis 24/2½'s. Details concerning the pack and stocks will be carried in next week's INFORMATION LETTER. (For statistics in this week's issue, see pages 481 to 484.)

A teletypewriter has been installed in the office of the Association's Western Branch Research Laboratory at San Francisco. In addition to San Francisco, the N.C.A. now has teletypewriters in its offices at Seattle, Wash., and Washington, D. C. The call numbers for the three offices are as follows: San Francisco—SF 752; Seattle—SE 297; and Washington, D. C.—WA 407.

The expansive growth of the canning industry is indisputably revealed by a recent U. S. Department of Agriculture statistical study showing that while Americans are eating 11 percent more food now than 30 to 40 years ago, they are eating almost three times as many canned vegetables, over four times as many canned fruits, and many times more fruit juices. The increase in consumption of canned foods is greater than the increase for fresh fruits and vegetables, the report shows. (See article on page 484 of this issue of the INFORMATION LETTER.)

## Wage and Hour Administrator Rules on Cannery Storage

Culminating eight years' discussion, rulings, suspensions, and administrative consideration of the application of Section 7(c) of the Fair Labor Standards Act to the handling, labeling, and casing of canned fresh fruits and vegetables in the course of cannery storage, the Administrator on November 26, 1947 issued a new interpretation which it is expected will go far to resolve many of the outstanding questions. This new interpretation followed the presentation of a comprehensive memorandum and further discussions by Association counsel. In this interpretation, the text of which appears on page 480, the Administrator has ruled that where canned foods are stored away from the cannery and handled, labeled and cased at such place of storage, the 7(c) exemption is still applicable provided three conditions are met. These are, first, that the storage place is located in the same or contiguous county; second, that the goods are taken directly to the storage place from the cannery; and, third, that the work is performed by cannery employees whose operations are directed from the cannery. (See *Cannery Storage Ruling*, page 480)

## USDA Requests Authority to Allocate Foodstuffs and Exports

Calling on Congress to grant the Department of Agriculture immediate authority to instrument two important phases of President Truman's recommended foreign food relief program, Carl C. Farrington, Assistant PMA Administrator, this week told the Joint Committee on the Economic Report that USDA wants authority to allocate the domestic supplies of certain foodstuffs whenever nec- (See *Requests Food Allocation Authority*, page 480)

## Illinois Cannery Hear Campbell; Bohrer at Iowa-Nebraska Meet

Additional State canner meetings in which N.C.A. participated recently were the annual conventions of the Iowa-Nebraska Cannery Association at Des Moines, Iowa, on November 21, and the Illinois Cannery Association at Chicago, Ill., on November 24. Secretary Carlos Campbell addressed the Illinois cannery meeting and C. W. Bohrer of the N.C.A. Washington Research Laboratory Staff spoke at the Iowa-Nebraska convention.

"Cannery have done a better job of keeping canned food prices down than was performed by the late OPA," Secretary Campbell told members of the Illinois Cannery Association. He referred to President Truman's statement that the special session of Congress

has been called to consider the high price of foods and stated that so far as canned foods are concerned, the packers of these items, in their normal operations, have solved the high cost of living problem more effectively than was done under Government controls such as we had under OPA or as are now being advocated by the President.

The speaker pointed out that the canning industry during 1946 packed more than 500 million cases of canned fruits and vegetables, or about twice as much as was packed during the average prewar year. This record production, he declared, coupled with an equally high demand, has resulted in lower prices for canned fruits and vegetables than for any other foods.

"These facts are supported by a detailed survey of retail stores the N.C.A. made in Chicago and 13 other important cities which shows that on October 1, canned vegetables averaged, for the most part, 6 percent less in price than in 1946, canned fruits approximately at the same level of prices, and canned citrus juices 40 percent less than a year ago. A Labor Department report released late last week indicates the same trend," Mr. Campbell emphasized.

"When President Truman told Congress that food prices have gone up 40 percent during the past year, he did not explain that canned fruits and vegetables did not participate in this increase," he said.

The President also failed to make it clear in his message to the special session of Congress, that while there may be shortages of some grains and other foodstuffs, there are sufficient supplies of canned fruits and vegetables for the Nation throughout the coming year.

#### Iowa-Nebraska Meeting

The bacteriological survey conducted in 16 corn canneries in Iowa and Nebraska by the National Canners Association during the past summer was described by Mr. Bohrer at the annual convention of the Iowa-Nebraska Canners Association in the Savery Hotel.

The survey covered 16 canneries in the two corn-growing States, and produced data considered useful in improving the operation of corn canning plants, Mr. Bohrer asserted. The purpose of the survey, he explained, was "to keep spoilage hazards at a minimum by locating the sources of significant bacterial contamination and recommending suitable measures for the prevention and control of such contamination."

The 16 plants surveyed represent about 70 percent of the National Can-

ners Association membership packing corn in Iowa and the adjoining section of Nebraska. The corn samples from each plant were examined in the National Canners Association's new trailer laboratory, which was stationed in Waverly.

"Each canner who participated in the recent corn survey in Iowa and Nebraska has a report of the findings obtained at his factory or factories, together with any specific recommen-

dations which were considered in point," Mr. Bohrer told the canners.

The bacteriological surveys have been held intermittently in Iowa since 1927. During the 1947 season, the National Canners Association trailer and truck laboratories conducted surveys in 164 plants in the Midwest, studying corn in Iowa and Minnesota, corn and tomato juice in Indiana, and peas in Wisconsin and Illinois, the speaker added.

## N.C.A.'S CONTRIBUTION TO PURE FOOD LAWS

By Emil Rutz, President

EDITOR'S NOTE: The following address was delivered by President Emil Rutz at the annual meetings of the Pennsylvania and Indiana Canners Associations last week. Space did not permit its inclusion in the INFORMATION LETTER, which carried an account of N.C.A.'s participation in these meetings.

Men live by standards. Standards crystallize aims and ideals. The establishment of authority requires them, and particular ethics of peoples define them. They are not absolute but relative, varying as widely as nations and races. This is so in the world of business, with its age-old query: "What shall we do to justify and perpetuate the system to which we subscribe?" In a myriad of responses conditioned by local interests there is no universal definition of method. Within this blessed America of ours one can see a wide diversity of procedure, ranging from a frank facing of problems and the intelligent solution of them to laissez-faire, do-nothing tactics which invite Government snooping and all the wastefulness of bureaucracy.

Every man possesses the intrinsic right to run his business as he sees fit, buying and selling in a market of free competition and all of this in the best tradition of American enterprise. But what one canner may, for instance, see as fit in a high ethical sense may not agree with another less concerned with standards of quality and service to the public good. To follow the lower pattern of indifference would put a premium on laziness and hogtie a whole industry entangled in Government red tape. Nobody here wants that, and the National Canners Association is pledged to combat it by a constructive and restrictive program guided by a quality standard that shall give us a definite objective and rally support to it because of better sales and a superior product.

#### N.C.A.'s Contribution to Pure Food Laws

A subject of vital importance to our industry is N.C.A.'s contribution to pure food laws. Our motto is and always has been to go slowly and build

wisely and consistently; our broad national policy is calculated to benefit all and harm none.

The canning industry, through resolutions and active support, has always favored pure food laws. The first organization of canners, known as the National Association of Canned Food Packers, which was organized in 1890, passed a resolution favoring such legislation. Its successor organization, the National Association of Packers of Pure Canned Goods, organized in 1905, also favored such legislation; in fact, its organization coincided with the introduction in Congress of a pure food law and it, too, urged its early passage. Thousands of communications were sent out to canners and others interested to bring about an early adoption. This took place officially in 1906. The National Canners Association, from its establishment in 1907, always favored such legislation. It accomplished a great deal of concrete work in the direction of pure food regulation. It contributed heavily to the Government's program of preparing numerous regulations and interpretations of the law.

#### McNary-Mapes Amendment

An outstanding contribution to the development of canned food standards was the McNary-Mapes amendment to the Act, enacted in 1930. Providing for a single minimum standard of quality below which a canned food must bear the "sub-standard" legend, this provision was so identified with the industry that it was popularly referred to as "the canners amendment" and its provisions were deemed so acceptable that when the present Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act was passed in 1938, the provisions of the McNary-Mapes amendment were incorporated and made to apply to all foods. Our Laboratory has been busily engaged in preparing, and helping you canners prepare, for the hearings that will be called to establish a McNary-Mapes standard on canned items.

Throughout all the years that pure food laws were being developed, the N.C.A. took a lively interest and active part in every discussion of proposed

bills affecting canned foods, fostering what appeared to be sound and reasonable and opposing such drastic proposals as were contained in Rexford Tugwell's bill of 1933, which were unenforceable, crippling to the industry, and against public interest. The late Senator Copeland of New York deserves great credit for his efforts to make the law effective and at the same time a workable one, protecting both the consumer and the manufacturer.

The Association also has done effective work with the legislatures of the different States, all of which have enacted food and drug laws. This work was aimed at lining up State laws to comply with the Federal Food and Drug Act so that a canner could use the same labels, regardless of the State to which his products might be shipped. This has been no easy job but it has been at least 90 percent effective. A recent instance of this work was the Food and Drug Act passed by the New York State Legislature, which is in exact conformity with the Federal Food and Drug Act and is an example of what has been accomplished.

Our record is clear, bespeaking the industry's whole-hearted support of pure food regulations.

#### Relations with FDA

By and large, the relations between the Food and Drug Administration and the industry have been on a fair, mutually cooperative basis, but we do object to and resent the attitude of a few overzealous Governmental enforcement agents, who seem to be obsessed and bewitched by the delusion that every canner is trying to violate the law and that he is guilty of doing so until proved innocent.

Some cannerymen can testify to the fact that Food and Drug inspectors enter their plants to observe operations without ever giving the cannerymen the benefit of their findings if conditions are discovered which may lead to seizure or prosecution.

We also believe that differentiation should be made between the few careless operators or habitual violators and the conscientious processors who exercise all reasonable care and caution in packing and distributing canned foods of unquestionable quality, but who may at times fall victim to that irreducible minimum of human error on the part of their workers or to mechanical defects which, even under the most stringent supervision, may escape detection. We are not proposing that the Food and Drug Administration close its eyes to foods in violation of the Food and Drug standards or regulations, but it is certainly reasonable to ask that the canner be permitted to remedy the situation within the provisions of the law without prosecuting him as an arch criminal and doing irreparable damage to his reputation.

We ask no quarter for the fly-by-night whose handiwork is, in a good many instances, responsible for restrictive laws and regulations and who, in the interest of the entire industry should be made to conform.

#### Condemned Foods for Foreign Relief

It has been suggested that foods condemned by the Food and Drug Administration but fit for human consumption should be shipped to foreign countries whose laws do not forbid their use. With hunger and privation stalking this world of ours, there would appear to be justification for this argument from the standpoint of purely humanitarian considerations. However, such a procedure is fraught with dangers to the entire canning industry and would afford excellent propaganda for competitors abroad who would be quick to accuse the United States canning industry of selling in foreign markets adulterated merchandise not considered fit for Americans. Certainly the quantities involved are too insignificant in relation to relief needs to run the risk of undermining and discrediting our standards.

Nationally and State by State, we cannerymen are organized to arrive at the right procedures, to maintain for ourselves a standard of excellence consistently held from the farm to the finished product in the can. There have been these diversities in estimates of our pure food laws. I urge a middle-of-the-road course. There have been abuses on both sides, but we cannot construe this to mean that the Federal Government would destroy us or that we would ignore or resist the law. Doubtless a better understanding on both sides is the need to bring about a fair administration of the law calculated to be reformative and corrective where needed, with less of studied intent to embarrass, surprise, and punish under the assumption that the canner is trying to evade the law instead of earnestly endeavoring to cooperate in an activity more vital to his interest than to that of any law enforcing officer.

After concentrating its work by necessity for many years largely on Washington, D. C., and on gearing the industry to the war effort, the N.C.A. and its staff of technicians are glad to give closer attention again to one of the Association's primary objectives, that of assisting its members in improving their products.

#### Example of N.C.A. Activity

A good example of what N.C.A. is doing for tomato cannerymen is evidenced by its work against tomato blight. The appearance of tomato blight, in 1946, in epidemic proportions in certain areas, led to a realization on the part of plant pathologists, extension workers, and cannerymen, that definite

plans should be made prior to the 1947 growing season for attempted control of the disease. The meeting held in Indianapolis, in November, 1946, sponsored jointly by the N.C.A. and the Indiana Cannery Association, was for this purpose, and a large attendance of research workers, cannerymen and fieldmen participated in the discussion.

At the close of this meeting a Committee was formed, charged with the responsibility of drawing up recommendations for control of the disease, should it appear again in 1947. A "warning system" was also set up, whereby knowledge of the spread of the disease could be made quickly available to plant pathologists in affected States, in order to enable them to be prepared to make immediate control recommendations. The recommendations were, of necessity, based principally on circumstantial evidence and meager data because this disease had not previously proved to be of major significance. It was assumed that the development, spread, and control of it would be comparable to the potato strain, as little research data on the ecology of the disease and its control on tomatoes was available.

#### Need for Blight Control

The development and spread of the disease this season in Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, in late July, strongly indicates that many of the previously held ideas on the ecology of blight and its control must be revised. It appears that the tomato strain of the disease will develop and sporulate under much higher temperatures than is the case with the potato strain. Failure to control the disease under the recommended program, in some of the critical areas, was due to incomplete fungicidal coverage of foliage, and poor timing of spray or dust applications. Evidence also indicates that the gallonage of spray and the amount of copper applied per acre, previously recommended, may not be adequate to stop blight when it reaches epidemic conditions.

It is only natural that, due to lack of control of the disease under certain conditions, the question has been raised in the minds of both cannerymen and growers as to the effectiveness of the control program. This emphasizes the desirability of subjecting these recommendations to further critical examination. Much practical experience has been obtained by cannerymen and growers this season, and if this information could be studied and assayed by research workers, cannerymen, and growers, it is believed the results would be of considerable value to the industry. It may be that in order to control the disease with present methods under epidemic conditions, production costs might be raised to a prohibitive figure. If that is actually



the case, canners should have all the information possible before the next season.

At the beginning of this address I indicated a fact we all well know, namely, that standards are inescapable. We either make them or they are made for us. To achieve the largest independence in a world of ever-increasing interdependence is to be, as a certain New York mayor once put it, "a crank of honesty." Where there is honesty there is power and a capacity for unity of action constituting the strength of our Association, because we all see eye to eye and move in one positive direction of free enterprise. Our courage equals our convictions, resorting to no pussyfooting to pad and soften the way over rough places because we are aroused by the high issues at stake. Our standard of business will declare our position, and our loyalty to sound economic law is giving us the slow but sure victory.

#### REQUESTS FOOD ALLOCATION AUTHORITY

(Concluded from page 477)

essary and to control the exportation of certain foods and other scarce commodities. Mr. Farrington said USDA would like authority to allocate food by imposing limitations on inventories; restricting and prohibiting the use on the basis of the essentiality of the particular use; placing limitations on the delivery or transportation; requiring producers and distributors to set aside specific amounts or the entire production for acquisition by governmental agencies; providing for priorities in the filling of orders based upon the essentiality of the use for which the order was given, including priorities for export; and establishing an import licensing system to control the importation of foods to make effective cooperation with friendly nations with respect to world short supply.

Mr. Farrington also asked that USDA be granted authority to allocate the use of facilities and non-food materials to carry out the food program by restricting the use of storage facilities and limiting their use to the storage of specific commodities for specific periods of time; controlling the distribution and importation of fertilizer; controlling the distribution of farm machinery; controlling the use of transportation facilities by rail carriers; and controlling the use of tin and tin plate to aid in the preservation of foods.

Mr. Farrington stated further:

"It would be preferable that these authorities be granted in general terms similar to those contained in the Second War Powers Act, but if it is con-

sidered desirable to specify the particular material or facilities relating to food, the materials which we believe should be specified are grain and grain products, rice and rice products, dry beans and peas, fats and oils (including oil bearing materials, fatty acids, soap and soap powder, but not including petroleum and petroleum products), livestock and poultry and their products, and milk and milk products.

"In addition, we believe provision should be made, under a public hearing procedure, for the use of these powers with respect to other commodities and facilities whenever it is determined that such action is necessary in order to fulfill the requirements for the defense of the United States, for carrying out the foreign policy of the United States, and for purposes necessary to the health, safety, and welfare of the American people.

"We believe that the exercise of the allocation authority, as proposed above, could limit or prohibit the use of scarce commodities in less essential uses and prevent hoarding in commercial channels through inventory control limitations, thereby increasing the amount available for essential uses and exports. . . .

"In the event of an emergency situation such as might be brought about by an extremely short wheat crop, for example, the powers should be such as to make it possible for the Government to become the sole buyer of the crop in a manner similar to that which was used during the war with respect to soybeans, peanuts, and wool.

"Similarly, the allocation powers with respect to poultry might be used to limit the number of eggs set by commercial hatcherymen during a specified period of time in the event this is necessary in order to keep hatchings at a rate consistent with available feed supplies. In the case of livestock they could be used to limit inventories of livestock products, thereby assuring more equitable distribution.

"Set-aside orders were used frequently during the war period to assure the availability of adequate supplies for the most essential uses and facilitate procurement by Government agencies. In view of the shortages that are in prospect and the large volume of Government procurement that may be necessary for export these powers should again be available."

#### CANNERY STORAGE RULING

(Concluded from page 477)

The remaining question as to the extent to which work may be performed at such cannery storage place on foods coming from more than one cannery is still being considered by the Administrator.

The text of the ruling is as follows:

**Section 780.100. Handling, Labeling, and Casing of Canned Fresh Fruits and Vegetables in a Cannery Storage Place.** Release R-1892, issued by the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division on January 25, 1943, is supplemented by this interpretation dealing with handling, labeling and casing of canned fresh fruits and vegetables.

Under release R-1892, the Administrator expressed the opinion that under section 7 (c) of the Fair Labor Standards Act, an employer who is engaged in canning perishable or seasonal fresh fruits or vegetables is allowed an exemption, while so engaged, from the overtime requirement, but not from the minimum wage requirements of the Act, for not to exceed 14 workweeks in the calendar year at any place of employment where he is engaged in such canning operations. The exemption can be taken only for those employees who, in the particular workweek, (1) are working in a place of employment where their employer is engaged in canning these specified commodities and (2) are themselves engaged solely in canning such commodities or in occupations that are a necessary incident to such canning operations.

In order to further clarify the position of the Wage and Hour Division with respect to the exemption granted under Section 7 (c) of the Act, the following supplementary interpretation is herewith announced:

Employees engaged in handling, labeling, and casing of canned fresh fruits and vegetables in a cannery storage place, as a necessary incident to the canning of such commodities by their employer, are within the exemption in any workweek when it is otherwise applicable, regardless of whether the storage place in which they work is located in the cannery building itself, so long as the cannery building and the storage place are parts of the same place of employment. It is the Administrator's opinion that such handling, labeling and casing operations may be considered as performed in the same place of employment as the canning of the fresh fruits and vegetables (1) if the storage place where they are performed is in the same county where the cannery building is located, or in a contiguous county; and (2) if the canned fresh fruits or vegetables on which they are performed were taken directly to the storage place from the cannery building without intermediate storage at any other place; and (3) if such operations are performed by employees of the cannery who work interchangeably at the cannery and the storage place or whose performance of the work is directed from the cannery in the same manner as if they performed it in a storage place located within the cannery. (60 stat. 237; 5 U. S. C., Supp., 1001-1011.)

# Stock Statistics

## 1947 Stocks and Shipments of Canned Sweet Cherries

November 1, 1947, canner stocks of canned sweet cherries totaled 181,540 actual cases, equivalent to 171,000 cases basis 24/2½'s, according to the Association's Division of Statistics. This compares with November 1, 1946, canner stocks of 364,000 cases, as reported by the Bureau of the Census. Shipments by canners during October of this year were 50,007 actual cases.

The stocks and shipments of canned sweet cherries, as shown below, are based on reports from all, except five, sweet cherry canners packing this year, together with estimates for those not reporting. The California and Washington-Oregon stocks were compiled by the Canners League of California and the Northwest Canners Association, respectively.

### Total Stocks in Canners' Hands, November 1, 1947, and October Shipments

	Total stocks October 1, 1947 Cases	Total stocks November 1, 1947 Cases	Shipments during October 1947 Cases
Washington and Oregon.....	174,214	140,874	33,340
California.....	30,710	18,344	12,375
Other States.....	20,614	22,322	4,292
Total U. S.....	231,547	181,540	50,007

### November 1, 1947 Canner Stocks (Sold and Unsold)

	24/2½ Cases	72/8 Z Cases	48/1 T Cases	24/303 Cases	24/2 Cases	6/10 Cases	Total Cases
Washington and Oregon.....	89,101	...	11,020	525	15,174	25,054	140,874
California.....	9,516	2	1,246	...	5,208	2,372	18,344
Other States.....	5,492	...	...	...	11,078	6,552	22,322
Total U. S.....	104,109	2	12,266	525	30,560	34,078	181,540

## 1947 Canned Apricot Stocks and Shipments

November 1, 1947, canner stocks of canned apricots totaled 1,724,723 actual cases equivalent to 1,706,000 cases basis 24/2½'s, according to the Division of Statistics. This compares with November 1, 1946, canner stocks, as reported by the Bureau of the Census, of 1,986,000 cases.

The stocks and shipments of canned

apricots, as shown below, are based on reports from all except two, apricot canners packing this year, together with estimates for those not reporting. The California and Washington-Oregon stocks were compiled by the Canners League of California and the Northwest Canners Association, respectively.

### Total Stocks in Canners' Hands, November 1, 1947, and October Shipments

	Total stocks October 1, 1947 Cases	Total stocks November 1, 1947 Cases	Shipments during October, 1947 Cases
Utah*.....	58,296	73,766	15,470
Washington and Oregon.....	110,238	92,522	17,716
California.....	1,656,186	1,558,435	297,721
Total U. S.....	2,024,690	1,724,723	299,907

\*Several Utah canners reported larger November 1 stocks than for previous months.

### November 1, 1947 Canner Stocks (Sold and Unsold)

	24/2½ Cases	72/8 Z Cases	48/1 T Cases	24/2 Cases	6/10 Cases	Total Cases
Utah.....	33,187	...	...	...	40,579	73,766
Washington and Oregon.....	51,590	2,957	13,383	265	24,321	92,522
California.....	971,878	13,536	178,615	10,331	384,075	1,558,435
Total U. S.....	1,056,661	16,493	191,998	10,596	448,975	1,724,723

## Cold Storage Holdings by Container Sizes Reported

A summary of preliminary November 1, 1947, cold storage holdings of certain fruits and vegetables in containers of one pound or less and over one pound, as reported this week by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, is given below. Some 65 percent of the fruits and 54 percent of the vegetables in storage November 1, were classified by container size.

Commodity	Percent of total stocks reported by size 1 lb. or less; Percent	Percent of stocks reported by container sizes in packages of 1 lb. or less; Percent	Percent
<b>FRUITS</b>			
Peaches.....	67	32	68
Raspberries....	67	12	88
Strawberries....	61	34	66
<b>VEGETABLES</b>			
Asparagus.....	47	70	30
Beans, lima....	47	58	42
Beans, snap....	45	54	46
Corn, sweet....	56	38	62
Peas, green....	59	51	49
Spinach.....	46	69	31

## Stocks of Canned Peas

Stocks of canned peas in canners' hands on November 1, 1947, totaled 20,324,000 cases, basis 24/2's, according to the Association's Division of Statistics. These compare with canners' stocks of 13,752,000 cases, basis 24/2's, on November 1, last year. Combined shipments by canners and distributors totaled 3,243,000 cases for October, 1947. The following tables show canners' stocks and shipments for comparable periods during 1946-47 and 1947-48, and by areas:

### Canner Stocks and Shipments Canned Peas

	1946-47 (Cases—basis 24/2's)	1947-48
Total stocks, Nov. 1.....	13,752,000	20,324,000
Shipments during Oct....	4,989,000	3,400,000
Shipments, Jun 1 to Nov 1	27,204,000	17,471,000

### Stocks in Canners' Hands, November 1, 1947

	Total stocks Oct. 1, 1947 Cases	Total stocks Nov. 1, 1947 Cases	Shipments during Oct., 1947 Cases
<b>New York and Maine</b>			
Alaskas....	8,039	7,149	890
Sweets.....	996,988	871,173	125,815
<b>Mid-Atlantic</b>			
Alaskas....	820,053	663,350	156,694
Sweets.....	1,087,994	970,083	108,911
<b>Mid-West</b>			
Alaskas....	4,312,536	3,296,016	1,016,520
Sweets.....	9,563,044	7,910,891	1,652,153
<b>Western</b>			
Alaskas....	131,802	131,599	10,293
Sweets.....	7,326,815	6,986,419	*340,396
Total U. S.....	5,372,520	4,088,123	1,184,397
Alaskas....	18,974,841	16,747,566	2,237,375

\*Shipments understated since in some cases higher stocks were reported than for last month

### Wholesale Distributor Stocks of Canned Foods Reported

Wholesale distributor stocks, including those in warehouses of retail food chains, of 14 commodities totaled 52 million cases on November 1, 1947, an increase of 15 percent from the 45 million cases on hand as of October 1, and 33 percent more than the 39 million cases on September 1 of this year, the U. S. Department of Commerce's Bureau of the Census reported this week. November 1 stocks totaling 52 million cases for the 14 items were one million cases more than wholesale distributors had on hand as of November 1, 1946, and 20 million cases more than their 1943-45 November 1 average.

November 1 stocks of four vegetables (corn, peas, tomatoes, and beans) totaled 29 million cases, up five million cases from October 1 of this year but about on the level of November 1 of last year. Compared with November 1 of last year, pea stocks were off by 1.7 million cases, or 14 percent, and beans were off by a million and a half cases, or 18 percent. Tomato stocks were up two million cases over a year ago.

November 1 stocks of five principal fruit items (apricots, peaches, pears, pineapple, and mixed fruits) totaled 13 million cases, or 5.7 million more than a year ago, and almost 10 million more than the 1943-45 average.

Comparing November 1 of this year with November 1 of last year, stocks of tomato juice were off 1.3 million cases (from 6.4 to 5.1 million); grapefruit juice was off 1.7 million; orange juice, off 1.5 million; and blended citrus juice stocks were down by 0.9 million cases. Stocks of pineapple juice, however, increased from 371,000 to 849,000 cases.

Of the 52 million cases on hand as of November 1, 46.4 million or 89 percent were reported as consumer sizes (smaller than No. 10) and 5.6 million, or 11 percent were reported as institution sizes (No. 10 and larger).

Data presented on wholesale stocks in the following tables are based upon reports submitted to the Bureau of the Census by warehouses of retail food chains and by a sample of food wholesalers, and information on pack, packer-wholesale combined stocks, and shipments for pineapple and pineapple juice was obtained from National Canners Association.

Table 1. Fourteen Canned Food Commodities

#### STOCKS OF WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTORS (INCLUDING WAREHOUSES OF RETAIL FOOD CHAINS)

Commodity	Nov. 1, 1947 <sup>a</sup> 1,000 cases	Oct. 1, 1947 <sup>a</sup> 1,000 cases	Sept. 1, 1947 1,000 cases	Nov. 1, 1946 1,000 cases	Average Nov. 1, 1943-1945 1,000 cases
<b>VEGETABLES:</b>	28,962	24,064	20,710	28,665	20,621
Beans, green and wax.....	3,861	3,716	3,602	3,354	4,491
Corn.....	7,037	4,067	2,945	3,689	4,446
Peas.....	10,422	10,265	10,236	12,096	6,818
Tomatoes.....	7,643	6,016	3,927	3,526	8,066
<b>FRUITS:</b>	13,046	10,796	8,067	7,377	3,212
Apricots.....	1,845	1,815	1,806	2,383	582
Mixed fruits <sup>1</sup> .....	2,391	1,756	990	800	677
Peaches.....	6,378	5,359	4,084	3,277	1,147
Pears.....	1,171	637	410	345	237
Pineapple.....	1,361	1,309	777	372	549
<b>JUICES:</b>	9,970	10,283	10,241	14,777	8,333
Tomato <sup>2</sup> .....	5,116	4,888	4,536	6,406	4,137
Grapefruit.....	2,079	2,241	2,539	3,738	2,401
Orange.....	1,223	1,434	1,746	2,706	1,363
Blended citrus.....	763	840	953	1,556	412
Pineapple.....	849	879	467	371	
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>51,978</b>	<b>45,142</b>	<b>39,018</b>	<b>50,810</b>	<b>32,366</b>

<sup>a</sup> Preliminary. <sup>b</sup> Revised. <sup>1</sup> Includes fruit cocktail, fruits for salads, mixed fruits (except citrus).  
<sup>2</sup> Includes vegetable juice combinations containing at least 70% tomato juice.

Table 2. Fourteen Canned Food Commodities

#### STOCKS OF WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTORS (INCLUDING WAREHOUSES OF RETAIL CHAINS)

NOVEMBER 1, AND OCTOBER 1, 1947, BY CAN SIZE

Commodity	November 1, 1947 <sup>a</sup>		October 1, 1947 <sup>a</sup>	
	Smaller than No. 10 1,000 cases	No. 10 and Larger 1,000 cases	Smaller than No. 10 1,000 cases	No. 10 and Larger 1,000 cases
<b>VEGETABLES:</b>	26,371	2,691	21,825	2,239
Beans, green and wax.....	3,267	594	3,166	550
Corn.....	6,664	373	3,860	207
Peas.....	9,661	761	9,503	760
Tomatoes.....	6,679	963	5,294	722
<b>FRUITS:</b>	10,693	2,333	8,531	2,265
Apricots.....	1,332	513	1,276	539
Mixed fruits <sup>1</sup> .....	2,166	225	1,615	141
Peaches.....	5,162	1,276	4,051	1,308
Pears.....	1,027	144	571	86
Pineapple.....	1,066	193	1,018	191
<b>JUICES:</b>	9,388	582	9,731	551
Tomato <sup>2</sup> .....	4,661	455	4,444	444
Grapefruit.....	2,011	68	2,185	56
Orange.....	1,201	22	1,413	21
Blended Citrus.....	691	12	828	12
Pineapple.....	824	25	861	18
<b>Total fourteen commodities.....</b>	<b>46,352</b>	<b>5,626</b>	<b>40,087</b>	<b>5,055</b>

<sup>a</sup> Preliminary. <sup>b</sup> Revised. <sup>1</sup> Includes fruit cocktail, fruits for salads, and mixed fruits (except citrus).  
<sup>2</sup> Includes vegetable juice combinations containing at least 70% tomato juice.

Table 3. Two Canned Food Commodities

#### PACK, COMBINED WHOLESALE AND PACKER STOCKS, AND SHIPMENTS

Item	Pineapple		Pineapple Juice	
	1947 <sup>1</sup> 1,000 cases	1946 1,000 cases	1947 <sup>1</sup> 1,000 cases	1946 1,000 cases
Wholesale and packer stocks, June 1.....	660	1,608	390	1,034
Pack, June 1-October 31.....	8,875	9,316	6,742	6,339
Wholesale and packer stocks, November 1.....	3,464	4,358	2,254	2,955
Shipments, June 1-October 31.....	6,071	6,566	4,878	4,418

NOTE.—Information on 1947 packer stocks and production supplied by the National Canners Association; data on wholesale stocks by the Bureau of the Census. <sup>1</sup> Data on packer stocks and production from the Pineapple Growers Association of Hawaii (Hawaiian pack only).



## Stocks and Shipments of Canned Red Pitted Cherries

Stocks of red pitted cherries in canners' hands on November 1, totaled 438,717 actual cases, the Association's Division of Statistics reports. Shipments during October amounted to

207,491 cases. The November 1 stocks and shipments shown below are based on reports from canners who packed 99 percent of the 1947 pack, together with estimates for those not reporting.

Canners Stocks and Shipments Canned Red Pitted Cherries—November 1, 1947

State	24/2 Cases	6/10 Cases	Misc. Cases	Total Cases
New York and Pennsylvania:				
Nov. 1, 1947, stocks.....	30,480	16,870	.....	47,350
Shipments for October.....	5,473	18,085	.....	23,558
Shipments July 1 to Nov. 1.....	205,530	60,732	.....	266,302
Michigan, Wisconsin, and Ohio:				
Nov. 1, 1947, stocks.....	197,575	144,531	.....	342,106
Shipments for October.....	124,898	31,113	.....	176,011
Shipments July 1 to Nov. 1.....	1,315,049	381,496	8,167	1,684,702
Western States:				
Nov. 1, 1947, stocks.....	16,091	33,161	.....	49,252
Shipments for October.....	3,065	4,857	.....	7,922
Shipments July 1 to Nov. 1.....	30,915	27,446	.....	58,361
Total United States:				
Nov. 1, 1947, stocks.....	244,155	194,562	.....	438,717
Shipments for October.....	133,436	74,055	.....	207,491
Shipments July 1 to Nov. 1.....	1,551,514	449,694	8,157	2,009,365

## Food Supply

### 1947-48 Canned Pea Supply Is All-Time Record High

The supply of canned peas for the 1947-48 season is an all-time record high of 47.7 million cases, basis 24/2½'s, the Association's Division of Statistics reported this week. Although the 1947 pack was substantially less than that for the previous year, the Division said, the supply is a record because of the increased carryover from the 1946-47 season.

The 1947-48 canned pea supply compares with the 45.9 million cases available for the 1946-47 season and 42.1 million cases for the 1945-46 season. Details of the supply and disposition of canned peas since the 1934-35 season is shown in the following table.

Shipments to the civilian trade by canners and distributors last year totaled slightly more than 30 million cases compared with 33 million for the 1945-46 season. However, it is understood that there was a considerable increase in retail store stocks during 1945-46 so that the actual domestic consumption may not have been much different for the two seasons. Unless the movement out of canners' and distributors' hands during the present season is somewhat larger than for last year, the carryover next June in canners' and distributors' hands will

be larger than last year's record, the Division of Statistics reports.

A chart showing the combined shipments of canned peas by canners and distributors for the past two seasons was mailed all pea canners this week along with the report on canned pea supply.

The following table shows the supply and disposition of canned peas over a given period of years:

Supply and Disposition of Canned Green Peas—1934-35 to 1946-47 Marketing Seasons

Marketing season beginning June 1	Canner	Civilian carry-in distributor	Total	Pack	Total supply	Est. Govt. purchases	Net exports	Shipments civilian trade
—Thousand cases—basis 24/2½'s—								
1934-35.....	359	4,300	4,659	15,742	20,401	(*)	70	15,651
1935-36.....	280	4,400	4,680	24,699	29,379	(*)	110	18,341
1936-37.....	3,728	7,200	10,928	16,353	27,481	(*)	103	19,022
1937-38.....	2,256	6,100	8,356	23,467	31,823	(*)	149	20,688
1938-39.....	4,686	6,300	10,986	25,459	36,445	(*)	114	21,860
1939-40.....	7,471	7,000	14,471	16,074	30,545	(*)	108	21,962
1940-41.....	2,615	5,800	8,415	25,196	33,611	900	134	25,583
1941-42.....	1,494	5,500	6,994	28,724	35,718	2,100	245	27,382
1942-43.....	352	5,639	5,991	35,256	41,247	12,460	92	25,697
1943-44.....	500	2,588	3,088	35,052	38,140	4,830	71	28,001
1944-45.....	700	4,538	5,238	31,524	36,762	12,570	95	21,623
1945-46.....	131	2,343	2,474	39,649	42,123	3,820	226	33,093
1946-47.....	398	4,586	4,984	40,933	45,917	373	883	30,033
1947-48.....	4,676	9,930	14,606	33,119	47,725	1,496	..	.....

NOTE.—Civilian carry-in, supply, and shipments, do not take into account retail stocks for which information is not available. \* Negligible not available.

### 1948 Food Supplies Will Be Less, BAE States in Report

United States food supplies in 1948 are expected to be down somewhat from 1947 but still will be above war and prewar years, the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics advised the 1948 Agricultural Outlook Conference being held here this week. Food from livestock will be less plentiful next year, and food crop production is likely to be below the 1947 record unless growing weather is again unusually favorable.

Since consumer incomes are expected to continue high, domestic demand for food will remain strong. Need for food abroad will be urgent. As a result, prices of food probably will be high through most of 1948 although dips in prices of some items may occur during peak production periods, BAE said.

Domestic consumers probably will have more sugar, cheese, butter, bananas and dried fruit in 1948 than in 1947. On the other hand, supplies of lard, sweetpotatoes, meat, chicken, and some canned fruits are expected to be lower. Per capita consumption of other major foods is not expected to differ much from 1947.

Supplies of major nutrients per person per day may be slightly smaller next year although they will still be significantly larger than in prewar years.

BAE pointed out that on the list of plentiful foods for the country as a whole for November and early December 1947 are fresh and canned grapefruit; canned grapefruit juice and tomato juice; fresh oranges, apples (Please see Food Supplies, next page)

## FOOD SUPPLIES

(Concluded from page 483)

and pears; dried raisins, prunes, peaches, and apples; peanut butter; the lower grades of canned peas; canned beets (diced and cut); and canned sweetpotatoes.

In many parts of the world, especially in western Europe and some sections of eastern Asia, food supplies will be critically low, at least until

next fall. Weather conditions in 1947 were unfavorable for crop production in these countries. As a result, they must depend even more than last year on imported foods to carry them until next harvest. During the fiscal year 1946-47, about 43 billion pounds of food were exported from the United States, about 13 percent of the total tonnage distributed for consumption. Grains and grain products made up about 80 percent of the exports, the Bureau continued.

## Pack Statistics

### Canned Poultry Statistics

The quantity of poultry canned or used in canning during October totaled 9,386,000 pounds, the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported this week. This was 14 percent less than was canned in October last year, but 61 percent more than canned during October 1945.

The pounds canned during October show an increase of 63 percent over the amount in September, compared with an increase of 43 percent for the same period last year. The quantity canned consisted of 8,604,000 pounds of chicken and 782,000 pounds of turkey, the regular monthly report of the Bureau stated.

The following table shows the quantity of poultry canned or used in canning by months and years:

	1945 Pounds	1946 <sup>1</sup> Pounds	1947 <sup>2</sup> Pounds
January.....	15,343,000	13,360,000	9,458,000
February.....	16,390,000	11,581,000	7,423,000
March.....	18,746,000	11,402,000	6,148,000
April.....	18,392,000	10,118,000	7,675,000
May.....	20,011,000	11,573,000	5,333,000
June.....	14,401,000	10,687,000	6,167,000
July.....	7,764,000	8,464,000	4,791,000
August.....	8,034,000	10,078,000	5,788,000
September.....	4,759,000	7,583,000	8,763,000
October.....	5,815,000	10,855,000	9,386,000
November.....	8,972,000	9,682,000	.....
December.....	7,960,000	8,905,000	.....
Total.....	146,587,000	125,197,000	67,932,000

<sup>1</sup> Revised. <sup>2</sup> Preliminary.

### USDA Meat Production Report

Meat production under Federal inspection for the week ended November 22, totaled 421 million pounds, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This was a record high for any November week except for the week ending November 20, 1943

when production reached 431 million pounds. It was 17 percent above the 359 million pounds produced during the preceding week.

### October Canned Meat Pack

The pack of canned meat processed during October, 1947, in "official establishments," as reported by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, is given below. Some establishments failed to report canning operations for October, and the amounts not reported will be included in subsequent months.

Canned Meat and Meat Products Pack  
Official Establishments, Oct. 1947

Items	Slicing and Insti- tutional Sizes (3 lbs. and over)	Con- sumer Pack- ages or Shelf Sizes (under 3 lbs.)	Total all sizes
<i>In Thousand Pounds</i>			
Luncheon meat.....	9,532	11,943	21,494
Canned hams.....	7,046	1,031	8,077
Corned beef hash.....	960	11,994	12,953
Chili con carne.....	1,060	9,059	10,119
Vienna sausage.....	170	11,719	11,889
Deviled ham.....	.....	521	521
Other potted and deviled meat products.....	.....	4,412	4,412
Tamales.....	70	3,277	3,347
Sliced dried beef.....	10	716	726
Liver products.....	.....	591	591
Meat stew.....	54	4,969	5,024
Spaghetti meat prod- ucts.....	202	2,657	2,859
Tongue(except pickled)	214	579	793
Vinegar pickled prod- ucts.....	886	2,009	2,896
All other products 30% or more meat.....	1,967	15,619	17,586
All other products less than 20% meat (ex- cept soup).....	459	8,170	8,629
Total all products.	22,661	89,266	111,927

NOTE.—Columns do not add to totals shown in all cases since rounded figures are used.

## Canned Food Consumption

### Per Capita Consumption of Canned Foods Sets Record

The expansive growth of the canning industry is illustrated by recent U. S. Department of Agriculture computations showing that while Americans are eating 11 percent more food now than 30 to 40 years ago, they are eating almost three times as many canned vegetables, over four times as many canned fruits, and many times more fruit juices.

Using the prewar 1935-39 years as the base period equalling 100, the estimated 1947 per capita consumption of canned vegetables is 156, canned fruits 131, and canned fruit juices 395. These compare with the 1910-14 averages of 56 for canned vegetables and 29 for canned fruits. Canned fruit juices did not become an important factor prior to the past 10 or 15 years.

This increase in the consumption of canned foods is strikingly greater than the increase for fresh fruits and vegetables.

There was little variation in the total per capita food consumption of all foods prior to 1940. However, there has been an increase since that time which is related to the increased income levels. In 1947, the index for all food is estimated as 117 on a price weighted basis and 111 on a poundage basis. Thus, in the past 35 to 40 years the consumption of all foods has shown comparatively little increase while there has been an increase of several times in the use of canned foods. On a poundage basis the 1947 per capita consumption of canned fruits, juices, and vegetables is 63 percent above prewar compared with an 11 percent increase in total food.

The per capita consumption of foods such as potatoes, flour, and grain products had been generally declining during the past several decades. The use of dairy products has been increasing while the information for many other products indicates either a declining trend or little change prior to the war with an increase during recent years. This consumption information is influenced by the availability of supplies among various foods.

The above comparisons of average consumption per person do not indi-



cate the total physical volume of food consumed in the country. They do not take account of the 50 percent increase in population from 1910 to 1947. Since civilian consumption information has been used, these comparisons do not show the contribution made by the canning industry in supplying the

armed services during the last two world wars.

The indices of per capita civilian food consumption for canned fruits, fruit juices, and vegetables with comparisons are shown below by 5-year averages from 1910 to 1944 and for 1945, 1946, and 1947:

Index of Per Capita Civilian Food Consumption for Canned Fruits, Juices, and Vegetables, with Comparisons, 5-Year Averages 1910-14 to 1940-44 and Annual 1945, 1946, 1947

	1910-14	1915-19	1920-24	1925-29	1930-34	1935-39	1940-44	1945	1946*	1947*
Canned fruits.....	29	50	59	81	78	100	98	92	136	131
Canned fruit juices.....	...	...	...	...	10	100	196	251	356	395
Canned vegetables <sup>b</sup> .....	56	62	64	81	79	100	119	144	157	156
All foods—price weighted.....	97	96	99	102	99	100	108	114	118	117
All foods—pounds—retail weighted....	101	98	100	102	99	100	105	111	112	111
Fresh fruits.....	92	84	91	94	90	100	99	106	105	108
Fresh vegetables.....	79	79	83	86	92	100	100	113	116	109
Dairy products <sup>a</sup> .....	86	87	94	102	98	100	108	114	125	119
Meat, poultry, and fish.....	113	106	107	104	103	100	113	120	122	124
Potatoes and sweet potatoes.....	131	123	120	109	106	100	97	97	91	98
Fats and oils <sup>a</sup> .....	100	99	100	106	105	100	111	115	123	110
Flour and grain products.....	138	130	117	115	105	100	104	107	100	100
Sugar and sirups.....	85	89	101	110	105	100	99	86	87	102

\* Preliminary.

<sup>b</sup> Exclusive of soup, baked beans, and baby food.

\* Including butter.

## Feature Canned Foods

Featured in the Foods section of the Autumn issue of *Mademoiselle's Living* is an article entitled "It's All Done with Cans—before you can say boo!"

"Time was when a tin was a sin (almost) and the can opener a badge of the cook-in-a-rush," the article begins. "But now suddenly it's epicurean, it's gourmet, it's Art—cooking with cans."

Recipes for four or six, following two pages picturing food in open tin cans, call for the use of canned foods.

## Canned Fruit Consumption

An article entitled "Of Course We'll Eat More Fruit" by Harold Titus, appearing in the November issue of *Country Gentleman*, elaborates on the point that despite larger yields of fresh fruit annually, market gluts on fresh fruit can be averted through the increasing public consumption of processed fruit, fruit juices, and other appetizing fruit combinations.

## Forthcoming Meetings

December 3-5—Georgia Canners Association, Annual Meeting, Sheridan Bon Air Hotel, Augusta, Ga.

December 3-5—Tri-State Packers Association, 43rd Annual Convention, Traymore Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J.

December 9—Maine Canners Association, Annual Meeting, Falmouth Hotel, Portland, Maine.

December 9-10—Ohio Canners Association, Annual Convention, Deshler-Wallick Hotel, Columbus, Ohio.

December 11-12—Association of New York State Canners, Inc., 62nd Annual Meeting, Hotel Statler, Buffalo, N. Y.

December 17—Minnesota Canners Association, Annual Convention, St. Paul Hotel, St. Paul, Minn.

January 7-9—Northwest Canners Association, Annual Meeting, Multnomah Hotel, Portland, Ore.

January 11-13—National Preservers Association, Annual Meeting, Stevens Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

January 13-17—National Food Brokers Association, Annual Meeting, Atlantic City, N. J.

January 16-17—National Pickle Packers Association, Winter Meeting, Hotel New Yorker, New York, N. Y.

January 17-23—Canning Machinery & Supplies Association, Annual Exhibit, Convention Hall, Atlantic City, N. J.

# Home Economics

## Canned Food Advertisement

### Vitamins Supplied by Canned Food Featured in 5 Professional Magazines

A two-page advertisement charting the nutritional values of canned foods, entitled "Vitamins Supplied by Canned Foods," appeared in the November editions of five professional magazines and will appear in the January issue of a sixth.

The vitamin information was presented in a two-page advertisement for the convenience of professional people receiving the magazines. The vitamin tables can be detached from each copy and retained for reference in diet computation work. The advertisement appeared in the following publications: *What's New in Home Economics*, *Forecast* (for Home Economists), *Practical Home Economics*, *Journal of American Dietetic Association*, and *Journal of the American Medical Association*. It also will appear in the January edition of the

*Journal of Home Economics* when that magazine is published in a larger-size, comparable with that of the other trade journals and magazines.

Material used in the advertisement was prepared by the Home Economics Division in cooperation with the Publications Subcommittee of the National Canners Association-Can Manufacturers' Institute Nutrition Executive Committee. The findings of recent research sponsored under the Nutrition research program was the basis of the advertisement.

Application was made to the Council of Foods and Nutrition of the American Medical Association for use of its Seal of Acceptance on the advertisement. Approval was granted, and the Seal is being used with advertisements appearing in three of the magazines.

Members of the N.C.A.-CMI Nutrition Publications Subcommittee who reviewed the material for the advertisement were J. Russell Esty, chairman, and E. J. Cameron, R. W. Pilcher, F. J. Feaster, L. E. Clifcorn, and R. E. Sanborn.

Copies of the advertisement were sent to members of the N.C.A. this week.

January 18-23—National Cannery Association, Annual Convention, Dennis, Jefferson, Marlborough-Blenheim, President, Ritz-Carlton, Shelburne, and Traymore Hotels, Atlantic City, N. J.

January 19-22—National-American Wholesale Grocers Association, Annual Convention, Ambassador Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J.

February 26-27—Canners League of California, 1948 Annual Meeting, Fairmont Hotel, San Francisco, Calif.

March 15-18—National Association of Frozen Food Packers, Annual Convention, Stevens Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

## Personnel

### Indiana Cannery Officers

The Indiana Cannery Association, at its fall convention in Indianapolis, November 20-21, elected the following officers:

President—Edward H. Dunlap, Plymouth Canning Co., Plymouth; vice president—H. K. Bachelder, Ladoga Canning Co., Indianapolis; and secretary-treasurer (reelected)—A. F. Dreyer, Indianapolis.

### Iowa-Nebraska Officers

Keith More, Merrell Canning Co., Harlan, Iowa, was elected president of the Iowa-Nebraska Cannery Association at that organization's recent annual meeting in Des Moines, Iowa. Other officers elected at the same time are: Vice president—Leo Gleason, G & M Food Products, Des Moines, Iowa; and secretary-treasurer (reelected)—Roy Chard, Audubon Canning Co., Audubon, Iowa.

## Congress

### Reduced Postal Rates for Relief

Reduced postal rates on packages shipped abroad for relief purposes would be authorized under provisions of a bill drafted this week by a subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Civil Service.

The new bill will provide a 25 percent parcel-post charge rather than free shipment, as was proposed in four

bills previously introduced in the Senate, on the grounds that a good deal of valueless contents, which would be shipped if there were no charge, would be eliminated.

### Wage-Hour Hearings

The House Labor Subcommittee on wages and hours, which has been holding hearings on the need for changes in the Fair Labor Standards Act over the past five weeks, concluded open hearings on November 25. It is expected that the record of hearings will not be printed for two months.

The subcommittee of the Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee conducting hearings on a long-range agricultural program ended its hearings on the same date, but plans to resume open hearings later.

### Freedom Train Participation

The canning industry has been invited to participate in the American Heritage Program, emphasizing and dramatizing the American system of democratic government based on individual freedom, as expressed by the Freedom Train.

The tour of the Freedom Train will be marked by a national program, in which every community will be asked

### Additional Tariff Data

Supplementing data on new tariff schedules recently agreed upon at Geneva which was reported to members last week through the *INFORMATION LETTER* and the *Foreign Trade Letter*, the International Trade Service mailed to members on November 26 a summary of new tariffs adopted by Brazil, Chile and Cuba, and those negotiated by the United States with India, South Africa and New Zealand. The complete tariff schedules, together with an explanation of each, are contained in the *Foreign Trade Letter*.

to express a rededication to the American way of life.

The Freedom Train carries about 100 original documents of American history upon which the development of American democracy and civil rights is based. The tour of the Freedom Train, on which a total of some 300 cities will be visited, extends through the fall of 1948. It is being sponsored by the American Heritage Foundation, 17 East 45th Street, New York City.

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